SUPPLEMENT
TO THE
BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL.

LONDON: SATURDAY, MAY 31st, 1919.

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GENERAL COUNCIL
OF
MEDICAL EDUCATION AND REGISTRATION.

SUMMER SESSION, 1919.

Tuesday, May 27th, 1919.

Sir Donald MacAlister, K.C.B., President, in the Chair.

The one hundred and ninth session of the General Council of Medical Education and Registration was opened at the offices of the Council, 44, Hallam Street, W., on Tuesday afternoon, May 27th, 1919.

President's Address.

Sir Donald MacAlister said:

Gentlemen,—When we last met Peace had already dawned on the world. The dawn is now brightening into day. Though the sky is not free from clouds, the light is come, and we rejoice in it. "Whatever troubles are before this nation, we face the future as victors." Our professional brethren are returning in thousands from the fields of war, and we join with the nation they have served so well in giving them welcome. We shall ever cherish with pride the memory of those who will not return, resolved that, so far as in us lies, their sacrifice shall be our inspiration. It is the duty and privilege of the medical profession to ensure, through its various organization, the easy resumption of civil activity by all its war-worn members. The "dearth of doctors" through the lean years of warfare has left many arrears to be overtaken, many gaps to be filled. There is work for all good men who seek it. The immediate problem is its proper distribution. The several War Committees, which rendered signal service to the country both in the "mobilization" and, till the War Office otherwise ruled, in the "demobilization" of medical officers, are now rendering a complementary service by aiding their resettlement in normal practice.

In such and kindred service the members of this Council have borne a full share during the war. The honourable distinctions which His Majesty has graciously conferred on Sir Norman Moore, Bt., on Sir Charles Tomes, and on Sir Jenner Verrall are a gratifying recognition both of their personal eminence and of their fruitful co-operation in our professional labours. The Council to which they belong is honoured in their promotion; it congratulates them, and itself, on this public acknowledgement of their devotion to the common weal.

New Members.

No less than four new members have joined our fellowship, and enter now upon their part in our common responsibilities. Untimely death removed last year our friend Mr. Meredith Townsend: by appointment of the Society of Apothecaries of London his place is taken by Colonel B. B. Connolly, C.B., distinguished both in war and in peace. Disablement by ill health, which we deplore, has led to the retirement of Sir Frederick Taylor, our late Treasurer, and of Professor Symington, the eminent anatomist of Queen's University, Belfast. In their stead the University of London has sent us Dr. S. Russell Wells, physician and Senator, and the Belfast University Professor T. Sinclair, C.B., surgeon and Senator, both of whom we receive with the high expectations which their record warrants. Dr. Barrs, appointed by the University of Leeds as its first representative in 1904, has during fifteen years contributed amenity and good sense to our discussions, and given important aid to the Pharmacopoeia Committee. We part with him regretfully, while we offer a hearty welcome to his successor, Professor T. Wardrop Griffith, C.M.G., physician, anatomist, and Lieutenant-Colonel.

The Registrars.

We welcome also our Registrar back from the army. The brevet rank conferred on Colonel King marks the importance of the exacting military duties he has fulfilled. The Council will doubtless desire to make appropriate acknowledgement of the admirable manner in which Mr. A. J. Cockington has carried out the Registrar's functions during his absence.

Before we assemble for the autumn session preparation for a general election of direct representatives, postponed by successive Orders in Council from 1916, will fall to be made by the general and branch registrars. In this connexion I intimate to the Council with satisfaction the appointment of Mr. Thomas H. Graham as Registrar of the Scottish Branch, in the room of the late Mr. James Robertson. Mr. Graham's wide knowledge of professional conditions, gained as secretary to the Medical Emergency Committee for Scotland during the war, will be of great advantage to him in the office he has now undertaken.

Deaths of Mr. Muir Mackenzie and Dr. Bateman.

The older members of the Council will learn with regret of the death of our former legal assessor, Mr. M. Muir Mackenzie. In the early days of the Council his wise guidance and advice in reference to its statutory functions were invaluable. His personal charm of manner and his sterling character won for him the affectionate regard of all. It is right that I should also mention the loss of Dr. Bateman, secretary of the Medical Defence Union, who in cases which came up for inquiry before this tribunal did much to assist it in reaching a just decision, and who was always ready to apply his extensive legal and medical knowledge to professional causes.

Finance.

The last year of the war has affected the Council's work and resources in ways foreseen and unforeseen.

In respect of finance, our surplus of revenue over expenditure at the end of 1918 was lower than the year

before. But it amounted to some £341, and was thus better than we expected. Economy during the Council's sessions has appreciably diminished its expenditure. The current year is likely to be our worst in respect of income from registration fees, and we may find ourselves at the end of it with a balance on the wrong side; but thereafter we may look for better times.

The Registers.

The *Medical Register*, whose issue has been greatly delayed by difficulties as to paper, and by the preoccupation of the printers with Government work, shows that 1,077 new names were added, and 946 were removed on account of death, in 1918. Of the new names, 148 were entered in the *Colonial List* and 16 in the *Foreign List*. Taking account also of restorations on the one hand and erasures on the other, the net increase in the number of registered practitioners for the year is 107.

To the *Dentists' Register* 147 names have been added and 104 removed, giving a net increase for the year 1918 of only 43. This is an improvement on the preceding year, when only 12 names were added; but it is still far from meeting the need of the country for qualified dental practitioners.

Since November, the registrations on the *Colonial List* have greatly multiplied. Many Australian and Canadian graduates, while awaiting their return overseas, have thus sought legal qualification for practice in this country, chiefly (so we understand) with a view to improving their experience and giving helpful service in the hospitals.

The *Students' Registers* for 1918 show that, while 2,253 began medical study during the year, only 161 entered upon the dental curriculum. The causes of this shortage of dental students have, as you know, been the object of careful inquiry by a Departmental Committee, to which I will refer later.

War Census of Students.

At the instance of the Ministry of National Service, I again requested the authorities of the medical schools of the United Kingdom to furnish me with returns showing the number of students actually in attendance on courses of professional instruction in January, 1919. This final war census showed that the total number, which in October, 1917, was 7,048, and in May, 1918, was 7,630, had risen in January, 1919, to 9,490. Between May, 1918, and January, 1919, the first-year students had increased from 2,043 to 2,907, as compared with 1,480 registered in 1913. The junior students had thus practically doubled since the year preceding the war. But the students in the final year of their curriculum numbered only 936 men and 222 women, or barely enough to supply to the *Register* the normal increment of newly qualified practitioners during the current year.

First-year students who were on service have returned to the schools in almost overwhelming numbers for the summer session. The accumulated freshmen of a succession of years, whose first year's course was broken by the summons to military service, together with a number of educated men and officers entering for the first time on the medical curriculum with subsidies from the Government, have flooded the schools, and taxed severely their accommodation and their teaching staff. With the object of giving all practicable facilities to men who have fought for their country, equipment has been improvised and temporary instructors provided; and I am informed that at some centres it has even been necessary to refuse admission to normal students proceeding in the ordinary course from secondary schools to schools of medicine. Some of the difficulties felt this summer in dealing with numbers so far above the average will no doubt be lightened in the following years, as the professional schools are able to readjust their arrangements; but they cannot all be surmounted without heavy expenditure, and it may be that the State will have to lend substantial assistance to enable these institutions to meet the needs of ex-service students. In any case it seems certain that within five years' time the depletion in the ranks of the profession caused by the war will be much more than made good. No useful purpose can therefore be served by continuing to permit immature boys and girls to leave the secondary schools for medical study before their general education has been fully completed; and the Council will accordingly do well to press for the requirement from all entrants on the curriculum of a preliminary test not inferior in standard to that required for entrance on a course in arts or science. If the overloaded curriculum is to be lightened to make room for new branches, as reformers are constantly urging, the instruction in the present essential subjects must be condensed and abbreviated. This requires that the student shall bring to them a mind already trained and furnished, so that from the outset he can be trusted to observe, to reflect, and to read intelligently for himself. The Entrance Board of the Scottish Universities has already decided to assimilate the conditions for admission to the Faculty of Medicine to those for admission to the Faculties of Arts or Science. We all desire that, as there is no lack in the number of aspirants to a professional qualification, so there shall be no question of their intellectual fitness to embark on professional study. If we could safely assume that medical students were all well grounded and well trained at school, and had all in some adequate measure learned how to learn, it would be easier for medical teachers to make their scientific instruction "intensive," and to broaden the professional courses so as to cover the special aspects and developments of medicine that press for inclusion in the curriculum. We cannot say that the assumption is yet justified; but the policy of the Council is, and ought to be, to hasten the attainment of the educational standard it implies, and the time is ripe for further advance in this direction.

Preventive Medicine.

The inquiry set on foot by the Education Committee, at your request, relating to the instruction of students in the preventive side of their professional work, has made some progress during the recess, and an interim communication on the subject will doubtless be furnished to you. The information derived from a comprehensive inspection and visitation of the qualifying examinations would, in my opinion, supplement usefully the data supplied by the inquiry. It will be for the Education and Examination Committees jointly to advise the Council on this matter. The Standing Orders prescribe the method and the scope of the action to be taken whenever the Council decides that action is opportune. The general stock-taking which the war made impracticable might properly be undertaken forthwith, if only as a needful preparation for the "reconstruction" of peace.

The Pharmacopoeia.

The modifications in the *Pharmacopoeia*, made in 1917 and 1918 to meet war conditions, were early in the year announced by the Government authorities concerned to be no longer necessary, the supplies of sugar, glycerin, and fats applicable to pharmaceutical uses being once more sufficient. By direction of the Executive Committee, after consultation with the Pharmacopoeia Committee, the proper legal steps were accordingly taken to withdraw and cancel the temporary schedules of alterations; and the text of the *British Pharmacopoeia* 1914 was thus, after due notice, reinstated on April 30th, 1919. It will probably be necessary to print a new issue of the volume, for which there is a continuous demand, both in this country and abroad.

Ministries of Health Bill.

Several measures of importance to the profession of medicine have been before Parliament, and some of them have made unusually rapid progress.

The Ministries of Health Bill, which occupied your attention last session, has undergone a transformation. The clauses relating to Scotland have been embodied in a separate bill, providing for the constitution of a Scottish Board of Health under the presidency of the Secretary for Scotland, with a new Parliamentary Under-Secretary as vice-president. The omission of Ireland from the scope of the original bill, on which you commented at an earlier stage, has been supplied by the insertion of clauses establishing a corresponding Board of Health for that country. These and other points, to which at your request I called the Lord President's attention, have received careful consideration from the Government; and the amendments introduced at its instance show that an endeavour has been made to give effect to your suggestions. The bills, as you are aware, provide little more than the machinery for concentrating in a single department, for each division of the kingdom, the administrative activities concerned with public health that are now distributed over numerous

departments. The conditions of transfer are in many instances undefined; they have yet to be determined by Orders in Council, the drafts of which will be submitted for public discussion. Much will depend on their terms, and it may be expedient that the Council should empower the Executive Committee to consider such draft Orders as they are issued, and, if necessary, to make representations thereon in the light of any general instructions given by the Council. But much more will depend on the motive power actuating the departmental machinery, and the spirit in which it is worked by our administrators. The provision of consultative or advisory councils, free to offer their counsel to the responsible Minister on matters of which they have special knowledge, will, it is hoped, afford to the medical profession full scope for exercising a helpful influence in the solution of the manifold problems in State medicine that confront the new departments. The Executive Committee, which had to take certain steps on your behalf at its February meeting, will report to you on its action in this connexion.

Bills for the Registration of Nurses.

Two bills, providing in different ways for the registration of nurses, are before Parliament. Though they are at different stages in their progress, I understand that an attempt will be made to consolidate or otherwise to reconcile them. Their proposals fulfil some of the conditions formulated in previous resolutions of the Council on the subject. Both bills, however, omit a provision which you deemed essential—namely, that the rules framed by the registration authority for regulating and restricting the professional practice of nurses, should be forwarded for consideration by this Council before they are finally approved by the Privy Council. This provision was, by your desire, incorporated in the several Midwives Acts. I have accordingly reminded the Lord President of your resolution upon it, and am assured that it will not be overlooked.

The Dogs' Bill.

Another bill, which, if it passed into law, would have the effect of arresting the progress of exact knowledge bearing on the health of animals and man, has made some progress in Parliament. In the interest of preventive and curative medicine strong protests have been made against the measure by the leading medical authorities, whose members are well aware of the benefits humanity has derived from the scientific investigation of animal function. By these protests, with which we as professional men must needs sympathize, and which have been ably enforced by medical members of the House of Commons, Parliament has been made cognisant of the harmful nature of the proposed legislation; and Government has been moved to propose effective safeguards. I am not without hope that reasonable counsels will in the end prevail over uninformed prejudice.

Report of the Committee on Dental Practice by Unqualified Persons.

The report of the Committee appointed by the Lord President, at the request of this Council, to inquire into the extent and gravity of the evils of dental practice by persons not qualified under the Dentists Act, was issued in February, and has been circulated to members. The Dental Education and Examination Committee have had the report under consideration, and will have a communication upon it to make to you.

The Departmental Committee agrees with the Council in several significant conclusions. It is not needful that I should mention to-day more than the following:

(1) That very grave evils are associated with the unqualified practice of dentistry;

(2) That the supply of qualified dentists is at present insufficient to meet all public requirements;

(3) That the main causes of this shortage are the unsatisfactory state of the law in regard to unqualified practice, and the duration and cost of training for a dental qualification;

(4) That to meet the evils disclosed, the legal prohibition of dental practice by unregistered persons is essential;

(5) That, under prescribed conditions, unregistered persons who have reputably practised dentistry for five years should, in the event of prohibition being enforced, be admitted to registration as "dentists" or "dental practitioners" by a Special (*ad hoc*) Committee including members of this Council.

The Committee proposes that a statutory Dental Board shall be constituted under this Council, for the government of the dental profession thus enlarged. The Board would have the charge of the new *Register*, and exercise disciplinary control over all registered persons, subject in certain cases to appeal to the whole Council. The dental members of the Board would be made members of the Council. The Board would, moreover, administer a new fund, derived from the annual licence fees which it is proposed that registered dental practitioners should pay, devoting the surplus, after meeting expenses, to such purposes as dental scholarships, aid to dental schools, and dental research. Weighty suggestions are made by the Committee with regard to the minimum curriculum for dental students, and the provision of public dental services. These will doubtless receive, as they deserve, the fullest consideration by the Council and by the Government. The essential recommendations, on which for the moment attention will naturally be concentrated, are those dealing with (1) the prohibition of unlicensed practice in the future, and (2) the registration for the purpose of regulation and control of unregistered practitioners who have, without hindrance of the law as it stands, acquired a reasonable measure of experience by actual practice in the past.

The Departmental Committee is justified in its conclusion that in any fresh legislation these two proposals must be held to stand or fall together. I judge from the discussions that have taken place here that this is also the conviction of the Council, based not only on its experience in administering the Dentists Act for over forty years, but also on its study of the development of dental legislation in the overseas dominions and in foreign countries.

The final conclusion of the Departmental Committee urges, in terms even stronger than those used by the Council, the imperative necessity for legislative reform. "The State cannot afford to allow the health of the workers of the nation to be continuously undermined by dental neglect." "The present anomalous position . . . casting undeserved odium and dishonour on a scientific profession, is intolerable, and should be dealt with immediately."

The Council could not desire a fuller vindication of the representations it made to the Lord President. The responsibility for the next step rests with the Government and with Parliament.

Disciplinary Cases.

Some of the inquiries to be held this session into charges made against medical practitioners present novel features, on which you will probably desire to take counsel with your legal advisers. At the instance of the Penal Cases Committee I have placed the facts before them for preliminary consideration. In one painful case of trial for murder we are authoritatively advised that the special verdict of the jury, "guilty but insane," does not in law imply that the practitioner charged has been "convicted in England . . . of any felony." The Council is therefore not free to take up a charge against this practitioner, or to direct the Registrar to erase his name from the *Register*, as if it were a case of conviction in terms of Section 29 of the Medical Act, 1858.

Duration of Session.

An attempt has been made, in pursuance of suggestions made by members, to improve the acoustics of this chamber by rearranging the seats. The experience of the session, which will probably not be a long one, will guide us in deciding whether further changes are necessary.

VOTE OF THANKS.

At the conclusion of the President's address, Sir CHARLES TOMES moved and Dr. NORMAN WALKER seconded a vote of thanks, which was carried.

MINISTRY OF HEALTH.

The PRESIDENT, in presenting a report of the Executive Committee on the Ministry of Health Bill, recalled that at the November session two resolutions were passed, one cordially supporting the proposal to establish a Ministry of Health, and the other urging the extension of the bill to the whole of the United Kingdom. These resolutions had

been laid before the Lord President. The Irish Branch Council had communicated with the Executive Committee, and the latter had passed a resolution observing with regret that the bill did not extend to the whole of the United Kingdom, and pressing upon the Government the importance of introducing legislation for Ireland corresponding to that proposed for England and Wales and for Scotland. The Committee had also, at the instance of the Scottish Branch Council, informed the Lord President that in its opinion, in view of the very varied medical functions devolving on the Board of Health in Scotland, including measures for the prevention and cure of diseases, the treatment of physical and mental defects, the collection and preparation of statistics and information, and the training of persons engaged in health services, not less than one-third of the members of the Scottish Board should be persons registered under the Medical Acts. In the third place, the Committee welcomed the introduction into the bill of a general clause enabling all the functions relating to public health now exercised by various Government departments to be transferred one by one, as the case might be, by Order in Council, to the Ministry of Health. It considered, however, that the General Medical Council should have an opportunity of seeing the various draft Orders before they were issued, with a view to making suggestions as to the contemplated transfer. All these resolutions were communicated to the Lord President and formally acknowledged by him, and the subsequent progress of the bill to its present final stage at least showed that considerable attention had been devoted to the suggestions made, even if they had not been accepted in their entirety.

Sir JOHN MOORE, in seconding, said that the Irish Branch Council, of which he was chairman, had given very earnest consideration to this matter, although its *locus standi* had been called in question in some quarters. He was of opinion that the representations had met with considerable success.

The PRESIDENT said that there could be no question as to *locus standi*. The General Council was definitely requested to make any observations to the Lord President upon impending legislation, and this included, of course, observations made by Branch Councils submitted through the Executive Committee of the general body.

The report was approved.

FINANCE.

Sir CHARLES TOMES, in moving the report of the Finance Committee, stated that the income of the General and Branch Councils for the year ending December 31st, 1918, was £7,473 and the expenditure £7,132, leaving a surplus of £341. Under war conditions a large surplus could not be expected, and it was likely to be smaller this year, even if there were any, owing to the probability of a bad year for registrations and to the expensive business of a general election of direct representatives. He mentioned that the whole of the General Council's mortgage to the English Branch had now been paid off.

The report was adopted, together with a recommendation that Sir William Church, Sir Donald MacAlister, and Sir Charles Tomes be appointed trustees for the unexpended moneys which the Council had been able to invest.

ELECTION OF COMMITTEES.

The following committees were elected:

Executive Committee: Sir Norman Moore, Dr. Elliot Smith, Sir Charles Tomes, Dr. Langley Browne, Mr. Hodsdon, Dr. Norman Walker, Sir John Moore, Sir Arthur Chance.

Penal Cases Committee: Sir Charles Tomes, Sir Francis Champneys, Dr. Norman Walker, Sir Bertram Windle.

Business Committee: Dr. Norman Walker (Chairman), the President, Dr. Macdonald, Dr. Magennis, Sir Francis Champneys.

Pharmacopoeia Committee: The President (Chairman), Sir Norman Moore, Dr. Hopkins, Dr. Caton, Dr. Cash, Dr. Norman Walker, Sir John Moore, Dr. Kidd, Dr. Russell Wells.

Finance Committee: Sir Charles Tomes (Chairman), the President, Sir Norman Moore, Mr. Hodsdon, Sir Arthur Chance.

Dental Committee: The President (Chairman), Mr. Waring, Sir Charles Tomes, Mr. Hodsdon, Sir Arthur Chance.

Dental Education and Examination Committee: Sir Charles Tomes (Chairman), the President, Mr. Waring, Mr. Hodsdon, Dr. Knox, Sir Arthur Chance, Sir Arthur Newsholme (for special business), Dr. Coey Bigger.

Students' Registration Committee: Sir Norman Moore (Chairman), the President, Dr. Langley Browne, Dr. Mackay, Dr. Littlejohn, Sir Bertram Windle, Dr. Kidd.

British Medical Association.

CURRENT NOTES.

Medical Department of the Royal Navy.

THE Naval and Military Committee of the Association has appointed a subcommittee to consider the question of the improvement of the conditions of service of officers in the Medical Department of the Royal Navy, and to bring up to date the Memorandum which was published by the Association in 1914 on the shortage of officers in that service. Naval medical officers who have views on the reform of the service are requested to communicate with the Medical Secretary.

It is known that the Admiralty have under consideration at the present time some improvement in the rate of remuneration paid to officers in the Medical Department, and the Association has asked to be informed of any decisions that have been made in that respect.

Income Limit for Insured Persons.

Following the letter sent by the Council of the British Medical Association (SUPPLEMENT, April 26th, p. 61), Major Astor, Chairman of the Joint Committee, National Insurance Commission, has intimated his willingness to receive a deputation from the Council on Monday, June 2nd, on the subject of the proposed raising of the income limit for insured persons.

Meetings of Branches and Divisions.

FIFE BRANCH.

THE seventeenth annual meeting of the Fife Branch was held at Kirkcaldy on May 15th. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President: Dr. Dickson (Lochgelly). *Vice-President:* Dr. Macnicol (Leven). *Honorary Secretary:* Dr. Anderson (Methil). *Representative in Representative Body:* Dr. Sneddon (Cupar).

The annual report of the Central Council was considered, and the Representative instructed with reference to matters to be discussed at the Annual Representative Meeting. The scale of fees under the Midwives Act as adopted by the Scottish Committee was considered, the Branch being of the opinion that the Scottish scale was preferable to the English one.

A discussion on the scope of the Scottish Board of Health was opened by Dr. NORMAN WALKER (Edinburgh), who pointed out the advantages to be gained by having a Ministry of Health Committee for Scotland constituted upon the lines of the present Committee, who would be able to confer with the Scottish Board of Health administration. The discussion was continued by members of the Branch; and the PRESIDENT (Dr. Dickson) took the opportunity of extending to Dr. Walker the thanks of the medical profession in Fife for the work which had been carried on by the Scottish Medical Service Emergency Committee during the past four years.

GLASGOW AND WEST OF SCOTLAND BRANCH: GLASGOW EASTERN DIVISION.

A MEETING of the Glasgow Eastern Division was held on May 22nd. Dr. JOHN GLAISTER, who took the chair, introduced as the subject for discussion Document M. 21, dealing with the National Insurance Defence Trust, and expressed the hope that its consideration might lead to some decision.

Dr. J. R. DREVER, in opening the discussion, prophesied that before the year was out the hall would not hold all who wished to attend a meeting of the Division. He dealt first with the opposition to M. 21, and the arguments in favour of a medical trade union. The analogy of the miners' federation could not be maintained; the miners had a voting power and a strike weapon which the medical profession could never possess. Moreover, the Trades Disputes Act gave no power to interfere with individual freedom. He asked whether it was worth while running risks and breaking up organizations at the present time. The first thing to do was to clear up all the dubieties of the Insurance Act. The Government had two weapons against the doctors: one was to suspend medical benefit altogether, which meant handing the doctors over again to the societies, while the insured people would have to look out for themselves; the other was the setting up of a whole time medical service, for which the community was not yet prepared, nor was the medical profession as a whole in favour of it. Nevertheless the Government was prepared to use this weapon, and there were many demobilized medical men willing to adopt it. Dr. Drever urged the formulation of reasonable demands through the democratic organization of the British Medical Association, and the advisability of supporting the Defence Trust.

Dr. J. DUNLOP, who spoke next, concurred in Dr. Drever's desire to avoid personalities. He argued that the times were changed and new methods were needed. Whenever a great public service became a national need it passed into the hands of the Government, either local or central. One by one private enterprises were passing into public hands; the other side having changed, the medical profession should change too. It

must be a great shock to the British Medical Association to have to change its ideas, but change them it must. Dangers of two kinds had to be faced—finance and control—and to face these the medical profession must organize. Dr. Dunlop argued from this that a medical trade union would meet the needs of the profession, mainly because of its two special powers—it could penalize the individual without being itself penalized and it could carry on collective bargaining. Criticizing the National Insurance Defence Trust, he asserted that if anyone was awarded damages against this Fund and the Fund could not meet the liability, the Association funds would be taken. What, he asked, if the Government impounded all these funds? It could not do that if they were invested in a trade union. He urged those present to consider well before accepting M.21.

The CHAIRMAN then declared the meeting open for general discussion. Drs. BENNETT, GRANT-MORRIN, COLVIN, and RUSSELL took part, and Drs. DREVER and DUNLOP replied. After deliberation in private it was decided to postpone further discussion for fourteen days.

Association Notices.

SUGGESTED FORMATION OF A WILLESDEN DIVISION.

NOTICE is hereby given to all concerned that at a meeting of members and non-members of the Association held on May 20th, 1919, to which all practitioners resident in Willesden Urban District had been invited, a resolution was unanimously passed asking that a Willesden Division be constituted of area co-terminous with that urban district.

The matter will be determined in due course by or on behalf of the Council. Any member affected by the proposed change and objecting thereto is requested to notify the fact, and his or her reason therefor, to the Medical Secretary, 429, Strand, W.C.2, not later than June 30th, 1919.

BRANCH AND DIVISION MEETINGS TO BE HELD.

EAST YORK AND NORTH LINCOLN BRANCH: EAST YORKSHIRE DIVISION.—Dr. H. L. Evans, Honorary Secretary (101, Prince's Avenue, Hull), gives notice that the annual meeting of the Division will be held in the Board Room of the Hull Royal Infirmary, on Friday, June 20th, at 8.15 p.m. Business: Annual report, financial statement, election of officers, etc.

KENT BRANCH.—Dr. E. A. Starling, Honorary Secretary (Chillingworth House, Tunbridge Wells), gives notice that the sixth annual meeting of the Branch will be held on Wednesday, June 18th, in the Rochester, Chatham, and Gillingham Division. The President-elect, Mr. Godfrey Taunton (Chatham), kindly invites members to luncheon at the Mayor's Parlour, Town Hall, Chatham, at 1 p.m. (There will be standing room for many cars at the side of the Town Hall.) At 2 o'clock the members will be conducted over the Dockyard, by invitation of Rear-Admiral Sir W. Goodenough, K.C.B. Tea will be provided at the Town Hall, by the inviting Division, at 4 p.m. At 4.30 the annual business meeting will be held in the Council Chamber, Town Hall, Chatham: Report of the election of officers, annual report and financial statement, appointment of auditors, other business. The President, Mr. Godfrey Taunton, will read a paper on "Chronic Intestinal Stasis in Children." The annual dinner will be held at the Bull Hotel, Rochester, at 6.30 p.m. (Cost, 7s. 6d. each.) Wine will be provided by the local members.

LEINSTER BRANCH.—Mr. W. Doolin, F.R.C.S.I. (50, Fitzwilliam Square, Dublin), gives notice that the annual meeting of the Leinster Branch will be held in the Irish Offices of the Association, 16, South Frederick Street, Dublin, on Friday, June 20th, at 5 p.m., to be followed by meetings of the Dublin and East Leinster Divisions.

METROPOLITAN COUNTIES BRANCH.—Mr. N. Bishop Harman and Captain Wilfred Kingdon, R.A.M.C. (Honorary Secretaries), give notice that the annual general meeting of the Branch will be held at 429, Strand, W.C.2, on Friday, June 27th, at 4 p.m. The business will be: (1) Report of scrutineers as to the election of new officers. (2) The annual reports of Council and of representatives of the Branch on the Central Council. (3) Alteration of certain rule. (4) President's Address: Mr. W. McAdam Eccles, "Reconstruction in Medical Education."

METROPOLITAN COUNTIES BRANCH: CAMBERWELL DIVISION.—Dr. F. M. W. South, Honorary Secretary (62, Queen's Road, Peckham, S.E.15), gives notice that the annual general meeting of the Camberwell Division will be held at the Camberwell Dispensary, Camberwell Green, on Thursday, June 5th, at 4.30 p.m.

SOUTH WALES AND MONMOUTHSHIRE BRANCH.—Dr. L. Freeman Marks, Honorary Secretary (Brynheulog, Mumbles, Swansea) gives notice that the annual meeting of the Branch will be held at the Town Hall, Llanelly, on Thursday, June 12th, at 3.30 p.m.

SOUTH-WESTERN BRANCH.—The eightieth annual meeting of the Branch will be held on Wednesday, June 11th, at the Royal Devon and Exeter Hospital, at 3 p.m., when the chair will be taken by the President, Mr. J. M. Ackland. The report of the Branch Council and the annual financial statement will be presented and the officers of the Branch will be elected for 1919-20. An address, to which non-members of the Association are invited, will be given by Dr. Alfred Cox, O.B.E. (Medical Secretary of the Association), on the Ministry of Health Bill and the future of the medical profession. Luncheon, by kind invitation of the President, will take place from 1 p.m. to 2.30 p.m. at No. 1, Barnfield Crescent, and tea at the same address after the meeting. The annual dinner of the Branch will be held at the Rougemont Hotel at 7.30 o'clock. Tickets 10s. 6d. each, exclusive of wine. At 11.30 a.m. on the same date a meeting of all members of the medical profession practising within the administrative county of Devon will be held at the Devon and Exeter Hospital, to consider the formation of a body which could be put forward as representative of the profession in the administrative county of Devon, and be available for consultation by any administrative body set up under the Ministry of Health Bill; and to discuss the question of raising fees to meet the altered conditions created by the war.

SURREY BRANCH.—Dr. A. E. Evans, Honorary Secretary (Eastcroft, Gloucester Road, Kingston Hill), gives notice that the sixth annual meeting of the Surrey Branch will be held, by invitation of the Croydon Division, on Wednesday, June 18th, at the Croydon Town Hall. The members will meet at luncheon at the Greyhound Hotel, at 1.15. There will be an excursion in the afternoon to Warlingham Mental Hospital, when the members will be the guests of Dr. E. S. Pasmore. The annual dinner will be held at the Greyhound Hotel at 6.30 p.m. Charge, 7s. 6d. Wines will be provided by the Croydon Division. In order to facilitate arrangements, members are asked to inform Dr. Evans before June 11th of their intention to be present, stating whether at the lunch, excursion, or dinner, or all three.

LONDON INSURANCE COMMITTEE.

AT the meeting of the London Insurance Committee on May 22nd the Chairman (Mr. P. ROCKLIFF) announced that conversations had been taking place between the Sanatorium Benefit Subcommittee and the Public Health Committee of the London County Council with a view to setting up a comprehensive scheme for the institutional treatment of tuberculosis. Hitherto there have been various differences between the two bodies, the differences ranging over the standard of accommodation to be adopted, the minimum of beds necessary for insured persons, and the provision of expert medical advice. The Chairman said he felt justified in believing that they were now on the threshold of a satisfactory scheme which should secure adequate treatment for both insured and uninsured persons in London. On that understanding the full Committee postponed the consideration of certain motions on the subject which were on the agenda.

The number of prescriptions given on behalf of insured persons in the County of London last year was 4,377,688, and the total cost of drugs and appliances was £127,060 16s., or an average cost per prescription of 6.97d.

Naval and Military Appointments.

ROYAL NAVAL MEDICAL SERVICE.

THE following notifications are announced by the Admiralty:—Surgeon Commander J. D. Hughes, C.B., has been placed on the retired list with rank of Surgeon Captain. Surgeon Commanders: W. P. Dyer to the *Wallington*, for Immingham Naval Base; J. McDonald to the *Superb*; W. K. Hopkins to the *Valiant*; M. J. Laffan to the *Pembroke*, for Milton Mount Sick Quarters; G. E. Duncan to R.N. Hospital, Bermuda; P. T. Nicholls to War College, Devonport: Surgeon Lieutenant Commander W. M. Horsfall is granted rank of Surgeon Commander on Emergency List; Surgeon Lieutenant Commanders A. C. Rusack to the *Caryafort*; T. Cock to the *Ambrose*; S. W. Grimwade to Chatham Hospital; D. H. C. Given to the *Apollo*; F. G. H. R. Black to the *Caroline*; H. F. Briggs to R.N. Hospital, Invergordon; W. H. Hastings to the *Dublin*. Surgeon Lieutenants promoted to rank of Surgeon Lieutenant Commander: R. A. Rankine, O. H. Richardson, H. White, L. A. Moncrieff, A. C. Paterson, H. E. Scargill, T. Cook. Surgeon Lieutenants: F. E. Fitzmaurice to the *Southampton*, T. Gwynne-Jones to the *Walton Belle*, H. L. P. Peregrine to the *Crescent*, A. J. Tozer to the *Endeavour*, G. H. Haynes to the *Britomart*. Surgeon Lieutenants (temporary) O. Parkes to the *President*, additional, for duty with Naval War Trophies Committee; H. O. Martin to the *Boadicea*; N. A. H. Barlow to the *Ambitious*, for Lerwick Naval Bases; E. C. Morrison to the *Pembroke*, additional, for Osea Naval Base; E. K. Macdonald, W. M. Anthony, G. K. Hull to Haslar Hospital; J. C. Blake to the *Fox*; C. L. Wilson to the *Tonbridge*; T. N. D'Arcy to the *Theseus II*; A. O. Ross to R.N. Hospital and Dépôt, Portland; D. J. R. Bell to the *Warspite*; A. L. Spencer Payne to the *Apollo*. To be Surgeon Lieutenant: S. H. Waddy.

ROYAL NAVAL VOLUNTEER RESERVE.

To be Surgeon Lieutenant (temporary) A. S. Biscoe.

ARMY MEDICAL SERVICE.

Colonel R. H. Penton, D.S.O., retires on retired pay.

Temporary Colonel W. Pasteur, C.M.G., (Lieutenant-Colonel R.A.M.C., T.F.) relinquishes his temporary commission on reposting.

ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL CORPS.

Temporary Majors C. A. Pannett (Captain R.A.M.C., T.F.) and L. G. Parsons (Captain R.A.M.C., T.F.) relinquish their temporary commissions on reposting.

The notifications regarding Lieut.-Colonel F. F. Carroll, D.S.O., and temporary Lieutenant I. L. McInnes in the *London Gazette* of April 26th, 1917, and January 14th, 1919, respectively, are cancelled.

Temporary Captains relinquish the acting rank of Major on reposting: S. S. Dunn, E. A. C. Beard, W. B. Davy, P. W. Hampton, S. W. Williams.

Captain (acting Major) G. G. Collet to draw the pay and allowances of his acting rank from November 20th, 1918, to March 25th, 1919, when he relinquishes the acting rank of Major.

To be acting Majors: Captains S. S. Dykes (whilst commanding troops on a hospital ship from September 11th, 1918, to April 24th, 1919); A. E. Richmond. Temporary Captain P. W. Dove. Whilst specially employed: Captain H. F. Joynt. Temporary Captains H. H. O'Heffernan, W. F. Dunlop, W. G. Waugh, C. Clyne, M.C., R. Nichol, C. G. Skinner, A. G. Macdonald.

Temporary Lieutenant A. V. McMaster to be temporary Captain.

To be Captains, but not to reckon for pay and allowances prior to May 1st, 1919, with precedence as stated:—Captains from Special Reserve: S. J. A. H. Walshe, D.S.O., February 6th, 1918, next below R. E. Barnsley; W. Walker, M.C., February 6th, 1918, next below R. J. Clausen; (acting Major) G. A. Bridge, March 19th, 1919, next below W. E. Tyndall, and to retain his acting rank; F. S. Gillespie, March 23rd, 1918, next below H. G. Trayer; (acting Major) J. A. L. Wilson, March 30th, 1918, next below W. W. McNaught, and to retain his acting rank; B. C. O. Sheridan, M.C., May 11th, 1918, next below K. A. M. Tomory. Temporary Captains: D. McKelvey, M.C., May 1st, 1918, next below T. F. Kennedy; A. W. P. Todd, M.C., February 25th, 1919, next below J. E. Rusby.

Temporary Captains to be Lieutenants and to be temporary Captains, but not to reckon for pay or allowances prior to May 1st, 1919, with precedence as stated: (acting Major) H. C. Watson, M.C., December 28th, 1915, next below G. T. Baker, and to retain his acting rank; A. H. Clarke, M.C., September 1st, 1916, next below B. J. Daunt; T. B. H. Tabuteau, November 1st, 1916, next below A. R. Barlas.

The following officers relinquish their commissions: Lieut.-Colonel D. R. O'Sullivan-Beare, and retains the rank of Lieut.-Colonel. Temporary honorary Lieut.-Colonel M. H. Gordon, C.M.G., and retains the honorary rank of Lieut.-Colonel. Temporary Major H. W. Bruce (April 2nd), and is granted the rank of Lieut.-Colonel (substituted for notification in the *London Gazette*, May 6th, 1919). Temporary Major J. J. Abraham, D.S.O., and is granted the honorary rank of Lieut.-Colonel. Temporary Majors and retain the rank of Major: R. A. Beaver, on ceasing to serve with the Beaufort War Hospital, W. L. Braddon, H. Dickie, W. A. Chapple, R. J. D'A. Irvine. Temporary Captain K. W. Mackenzie, D.S.O., M.C., and is granted the rank of Lieut.-Colonel. Temporary Captains and are granted the rank of Major: M. W. B. Oliver, H. T. Newling, L. Anderson, D.S.O., W. T. Hedley, J. D. Hart, M.C., T. Russell, P. H. MacDonald, H. A. Lake, J. Maxwell, R. E. F. Pearse, G. S. Hett, J. A. C. Roy, J. M. Pinkerton, M.C., J. W. Bennett (March 21st, 1919—substituted for notification in the *London Gazette*, April 28th, 1919), A. Massey, A. G. Cook, M.C., J. P. Musson. Temporary Captains and retain the rank of Captain: W. S. Nason, S. A. Riddett, M.C., F. S. Poole, C. H. Nash, P. Pollard, H. A. Beaver (on account of ill health contracted on active service), A. Riley, R. T. A. Patchett, A. A. Rutherford, C. N. Binney, G. C. M. Davies, M.C., W. E. Giblin, M.C., R. Hannah, M.C., J. C. Glen, J. M. Gillespie, H. W. Fisher, A. Goodwin, C. L. Driscoll, B. W. H. Fergus, E. W. Adcock, W. N. Gilmour, M.C., J. I. Grieg, M. K. Acheson, M.C., G. F. Holt, S. R. Lane, H. J. Hickin, E. H. Altounyan, E. R. G. Greville, T. A. Hindmarsh, M. G. Hannay, R. M. Hill, D.S.O., W. P. Bonner, A. Galletly, M.C., A. J. Ballantyne, W. H. Hooton, E. M. Fannin, D. L. Morrison, J. G. Macqueen, A. D. Low, C. C. Kennedy, R. S. Miller, B. H. Moore, J. D. Macfie, W. H. McKinstry, T. H. Martin, G. A. Maling, V.C., H. N. M. Puckle, J. N. Meade, F. J. Rawlinson, J. F. W. Leech, W. S. Langworthy, W. D. Newcomb, G. T. Mowat, A. W. Mather, J. F. Penson, J. C. A. Ridgway, T. E. Lawson, D. Matthew, M.C., P. Henderson, W. MacEwen, G. A. Hoffmann, G. R. Harcourt, E. W. Martin, G. Rainford, I. H. Lipetz, W. C. MacFetridge, A. C. Jepson, E. Kennington, D. Mackinnon, J. Hunter, W. Halliwell, R. W. Macpherson, P. Howe, W. G. Parker, H. H. Prentiss, J. P. McGowan, G. W. Davies, H. B. Moyle, K. Playfair, H. Matthews, W. L. Paterson, J. E. Ratcliffe, J. C. Ogilvie, M.C., G. J. Langley, T. M. O'Donnell, D. McNeill, C. J. R. Aubrey, R. T. Dobson, F. W. Joynes, H. G. Pesel, M.C., J. D. Jones, L. C. Rorke, G. W. Doran, J. Keyms, J. Monroe, R. W. D. Hewson, P. R. Eskell, J. G. Priestly, L. Pern, H. F. Warwick, M.C., A. Roemmele, W. W. Galbraith, G. A. Jelly, J. B. Matthews, A. Robin, D. E. Morley, B. H. Wedd, W. R. Etches, J. M. Morgan, M.C., A. C. Campbell, E. L. Clay, K. B. Dickson, A. S. Campbell, E. G. Evans, T. R. Couldrey, E. U. MacWilliam, J. B. Dalton, H. G. Rice (on account of ill health contracted on active service). Temporary honorary Captain B. M. Richardson, and retains the honorary rank of Major. Temporary Lieutenants and retain the rank of Lieutenant: J. G. Louden, E. L. N. Pridmore, G. H. Dunn, A. H. Davidson.

ROYAL AIR FORCE.

MEDICAL BRANCH.

Transferred to the unemployed list: Captains J. E. Cable, C. K. Attlee, D. A. Macpherson, Lieutenant W. C. A. Ovey.

H. A. Treadgold is granted a temporary commission as Captain, and to be temporary Major without pay and allowances of that rank, September 2nd, 1918, seniority April 1st, 918 (substituted for notification in the *London Gazette*, September 24th, 1918).

TERRITORIAL FORCE.

ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL CORPS.

Lieut.-Colonel S. G. Barling is restored to the establishment on ceasing to hold a temporary commission in the A.M.S.

Major (Brevet Lieut.-Colonel acting Lieut.-Colonel) B. M. H. Rogers relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to be specially employed, March 4th, 1919 (substituted for notification in the *London Gazette*, April 28th, 1919).

Major A. J. Hogarth is restored to the establishment.

Captain H. M. Fort to be acting Major whilst specially employed.

Officers relinquish their acting rank on ceasing to be specially employed: Major (acting Lieut.-Colonel) W. E. Miles. Captains (acting Majors) A. C. Hepburn, B. Hughes, D.S.O., C. P. Brentnall, M.C., J. W. Anderson, J. G. Cooke, C. G. K. Sharp, E. N. Buller.

1st Eastern General Hospital.—Captains D. Mallam, W. B. Marshall, and H. S. C. Starkey are restored to the establishment.

2nd Eastern General Hospital.—Captain F. A. S. Hutchinson is restored to the establishment.

1st London Sanitary Company.—Captain E. W. Gregory is restored to the establishment.

3rd London General Hospital.—Major Sir John R. Bradford, K.C.M.G., C.B., F.R.S., and Captain C. A. Pannett are restored to the establishment on ceasing to hold temporary commissions in the A.M.S. and R.A.M.C. respectively.

Sanitary Service.—Captain (acting Major) J. M. Hamill, O.B.E., relinquishes his acting rank on vacating the appointment D.A.D.M.S. Captain (acting Major) A. G. R. Foulerton relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to be specially employed.

1st Southern General Hospital.—Captain L. G. Parsons is restored to the establishment on ceasing to hold a temporary commission in the R.A.M.C.

2nd Southern General Hospital.—Major C. A. Morton and Captains A. L. Flemming and J. Freeman are restored to the establishment.

5th Southern General Hospital.—Captain (acting Major) C. H. Saunders relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to be specially employed.

2nd Welsh Field Ambulance.—Captain J. P. H. Davies relinquishes his commission on account of ill health, October 14th, 1917, and retains the rank of Captain (substituted for notification in the *London Gazette*, December 10th, 1917).

APPOINTMENTS.

BRIDE, T. Milnes, M.D.Viet., Honorary Ophthalmic Surgeon to the Manchester Children's Hospital.

CROSBY, T. Villiers, Major R.A.M.C.(T.), M.D.Lond., Honorary Physician to the Leicester Royal Infirmary.

DONALDSON, Malcolm, M.B.Camb., F.R.C.S., Assistant Gynaecologist to the Royal Waterloo Hospital for Children and Women.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

The charge for inserting announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is **6s.**, *which sum should be forwarded with the notice not later than the first post on Wednesday morning in order to ensure insertion in the current issue.*

BIRTHS.

HANCOCK.—May 26th, at The Grove, Bracondale, Norwich, the wife of Major T. W. Hancock, O.B.E., R.A.M.C.(T.F.), of a daughter.

KEMP.—On May 27th, at Brook House, Carbrook, Sheffield, Dr. and Mrs. Kemp—a son.

DEATHS.

GABE.—On May 18th, at Buxton, Edward Rees, aged 17 years, younger son of John Rees Gabe, M.D., of 3, Mecklenburgh Square, London, W.C.1.

HEFFERNAN.—On May 18th, 1919, at Seskin, Clonmel, co. Tipperary, Ireland, Lieut.-Colonel W. Heffernan, late R.A.M.C., aged 62 years.

DIARY FOR THE WEEK.

RÖNTGEN SOCIETY, Royal Society of Arts, 18, John Street, Adelphi, W.C.2.— Tuesday, 8.15 p.m., Annual General Meeting.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS, Pall Mall East, S.W.—Tuesday and Thursday, 5 p.m., Oliver-Sharpey Lectures by Professor E. H. Starling, C.M.G., F.R.S.: The Feeding of Nations—a Study in Applied Physiology.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF MEDICINE.—Wednesday, 8.30 p.m., Last Social Evening of the Season. 9 p.m., Mr. Cairns Forsyth: Hospital Work Behind the Argonne and Verdun. *Section of Ophthalmology:* Wednesday, 8 p.m., Cases. 8.30 p.m., Annual Meeting. Mr. E. M. Eaton: Visual Perception of Solid Forms. Dr. Rayner Batten: The Need of Ophthalmic Physicians for the Advancement of Ophthalmology. *Section of Obstetrics and Gynaecology:* Thursday, 8 p.m., Dr. Russell Andrews: Retroperitoneal Haemorrhage after Dilatation of the Cervix treated by Blood Infusion. Epidiascope Demonstration: Dr. Eardley Holland on Syphilitic Placentae. Specimens. *Section of Laryngology:* Friday, 4 p.m., Cases and Specimens. The library and offices of the Society will be closed for the Whitsun holidays from Saturday, June 7th, to Monday, June 9th (both days inclusive).

WEST LONDON MEDICO-CHIRURGICAL SOCIETY, West London Hospital, W.—Friday, 8.30 p.m., Dr. Rickard Lloyd: Neuro-vascular Storms: Some Associated Circulatory and Nervous Symptoms.

DIARY OF THE ASSOCIATION.

Date.		Meetings to be Held.
		JUNE.
3	Tues.	London: Public Health Committee and Poor Law and Public Health Subcommittees, 3 p.m.
4	Wed.	London: Journal Committee, 2.30 p.m.
		London: Medico-Political Committee, 2 p.m.
5	Thur.	London: Organization Committee, 2 p.m.
		Camberwell Division, Camberwell Dispensary, 3.30 p.m.
6	Fri.	London: Central Ethical Committee, 2.30 p.m.
11	Wed.	South-Western Branch, Annual Meeting, Royal Devon and Exeter Hospital: Luncheon, 1 p.m. to 2.30 p.m.; Meeting, 3 p.m.; Dinner, 7.30 p.m.; Meeting of the Profession, 11.30 a.m.
12	Thur.	London: Propaganda Subcommittee.
		South Wales and Monmouthshire Branch, Annual Meeting, Llanelly, 3.30 p.m.
13	Wed.	London: Finance Committee, 2.30 p.m.
		Kent Branch, Annual Meeting, Chatham; Luncheon, 1 p.m.; Dockyard, 2 p.m.; Tea, 4 p.m.; Meeting, 4.30 p.m.; Dinner, 6.30 p.m.
		Surrey Branch, Annual Meeting, Croydon Town Hall; Luncheon, 1.15 p.m.; Dinner, 6.30 p.m.
19	Thur.	Central Division, Birmingham Branch, 13, Bennett's Hill, 3.30 p.m.
20	Fri.	East Yorkshire Division, Annual Meeting, Hull Royal Infirmary, 8.15 p.m.
		Leinster Branch, Annual Meeting, Dublin, 5 p.m.; followed by Meetings of Dublin and East Leinster Divisions.
25	Wed.	London: **Council Meeting.**
27	Fri.	Metropolitan Counties Branch, Annual Meeting, 429, Strand, W.C.2, at 4 p.m.

Printed and published by the British Medical Association at their Office, No. 429, Strand, in the Parish of St. Martin-in-the-Fields, in the County of London.